POSSIBLE RESULTS FROM THE USE OF THE NEW RADIANCE.

LOCATION OF DISCASED TISSUE WITHIN THE RANGE OF PROBABILITY-TALKS WITH DR. WILLIAM J. MORTON AND PRO-

FESSOR PUPIN.

Dr. William J. Morton, whose interesting experiments with the new radiance were exclusively described in yesterday's Tribune, talked yesterday with a Tribune reporter upon the possibilities of the discovery in the field of physics. "The discovery," he said, "is of the greatest importance to the entire civilized community. Its my own part I am firmly of the opinion that we radiance to the localization especially of dis- moral thought. If we spend all our time calculateased tissue in the human body. Moreover, it is going to prove valuable in the localization of metallic objects embedded in the body. I may explain that morbid products in the human sysare incidental to the existence of tumors-for instance, pus and other organic debris-are undoubtedly denser than live tissue, and for that

doubtedly denser than live tissue, and for that reason will obstruct radiation exactly, though perhaps in a lesser degree, as do the nestal objects which have been mainly used in the experiments with these rays. This is, in fact, one of the reasons why I expect the new form of photography will become serviceable to the practice of medicine.

HIGHER DEVELOPMENTS POSSIBLE.

"As to the outlining of the internal organs by a cathodograph, I am confident that this will be found to be practiceable in the future, when the theories have been more fully developed. It would be title to suppose that what has already been accomplished in the photography of the unseen is the furthest limit possible of attainment; assuredly it will be carried to a point of perfection at some not very far distant time. In my own experiments even thus far I can easily detect radiations, there is no knowing to what extreme perfection every detail in the density of the tissue of the human body may be reflected. No, we may consider ourselves as yet only at the beginning of this work."

Asked his opinion as to whether, bones being oneque, it was ever likely to be acceptable to the practice of the remainder of the reasons while to be the reasons with a State Senative to have with a that we with a State Senative to have with a that purp may alter when we will may alter the act with a State Senative to have with a that purp repose is in my mand I will tell you of a conversation I happened to have with a State Senative conversation I happened to have with a State Senative conversation I happened to have with a State Senative conversation I happened to have with a State Senative conversation I happened to have with a State Senative conversation I happened to have with a State Senative conversation I happened to have with a State Senative conversation I happened to have with a State Senative conversation I happened to have with a State Senative conversation I happen

Asked his opinion as to whether, bones being opaque, it was ever likely to be possible to obtain impressions of the interior of the skull, Dr. Morton replied: "Yes, I think we shall find a way mount that difficulty. But if it should really be found impossible, the rays might be directed through the eyes, behind which the bone is very thin, or through the roof of the mouth, where also the covering is extremely thin. thermore, it is known that a metallic object like a bullet leaves a black impression on a sensitive plate when exposed to the radiation, as does also hope. So, if it is granted that two layers of bone will leave a black impression, it must also be granted as a natural following that if a builet be added to the thickness of the bone in question the impression will be denser still, and its locality easily determined upon. The effects of these rays in the uses of medicine will undoubtedly be more far-reaching than we have any idea of at present. In many things I have been sceptical; in this I am an optimist. Why, if we had known of the properties of these rays when President Garfield was shot, the exact location of the bullet would have been readily January 1, 1896, 2888 49. found, if what is related of Professor Röntgen's

GOOD PLACE TO EXPERIMENT.

Dr. Morton, in the matter of apparatus is eminently well placed for the prosecution of his experiments. His laboratory, which he also uses as his private sanctum, is literally crowded with electrical machines and appliances, and in the recesses of his laboratory Dr. Morton has made researches in the application of electricity to medical purposes that have brought him a gratifying reputation among the members of his profession. He has read many valuable papers before scientific gatherings on his studies in electricity, and is also a constant contributor to the publications devoted to this subject. One result of Dr. Morton's experiments is that, like Edison and Professor Puplin, he has succeeded in indisputably proving that Crookes tubes are by no means necessary for the production of photographs by the newly found radiating energy. Dr. Morton is devoting himself with great assiduity to his experiments, and confidently anticipates improving considerably the results that have hitherto been obtained although the results that the hiterto been o Dr. Morton is devoting himself with great as-siduity to his experiments, and confidently an-ticipates improving considerably the results that have hitherto been obtained, although he admits it may take time before anything like perfec-tion is achieved. He agrees with Professor Trow-bridge that the "X" rays are "cantankerous" end require delicate handling and perfect under-standing.

and require density and a standing.

Professor Pupin is also continuing an elaborate series of experiments at Columbia College. Most of these operations have been made with the fluorescent plate which Dr. Pupin recently introduced into his work. The results with this continuity satisfactory. troduced into his work. The results with this plate have been of an extremely satisfactory character, the outlines of the pictures so gained being perfectly clear and distinct. On Saturday last Dr. Pupin attended by invitation a conference of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the purpose of describing the properties of the new radiance and its possible uses in connection with medicine. The conference was private, but Dr. Pupin said yesterday that after hearing him the meeting adjourned without any expression of opinion on the part of any member of the college. He added part of any member of the college. He added that it was the evident intention of the faculty to await the results of his work at Columbia College before investigating the matter further.

A FREE FIGHT IN A SALOON.

There was a free fight in John Tinko's saloon, at No. 246 East Third-st., on Saturday night, which became so lively that it required the reserves of the Union Market station, headed by Detective Zim-Union Market station, headed by Detective Zimmerman, to quell the disturbance. Nicholas Jurency, twenty-six years old, of No. 280 East Third-st., a Hungarlan laborer, sustained a compound fracture of the skull and now les in Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition. The police made eighteen arrests, but in Essex Market Court yesterday Maguates, but in Essex Market Court yesterday was only sufficient evidence to warrant his holding the saloonkeeper, John Tinko, and Michael Pershank, thirty-two years old, who has no home in the city. They were remanded till this morning.

MR. WRIGHT SPEAKS ON "DEATH."

Claude Falls Wright delivered a lecture in Chickering Hall yesterday morning at 11 o'clock on the subject of "Death." He spoke under the auspices of the Aryan Theosophical Society.

The principal points brought out by the speaker

were based on the doctrine of reincarnation. He said that not only Theosophists, but many others, A MAN WHO SAYS HE HAS WORKED FOR VARIwere gradually becoming convinced that the doc-trine is sound, and that when the spirit leaves the body it comes back again to earth, clothed in new flesh. The body, he said, is only a frame



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are the figurings, colorings, styles, patterns and designs of our "Reliable" Carpets. Such original ideas in such large assortment have never before been seen in the history of carpet-selling. More alluring still are the exceed ingly low prices, being the late low prices, at which we this unexampled stock. When you once see these

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which holds the spirit, and one spirit is continuously invested with new bodies. There is nothing to fear in death, he said. If we would guard against death we should consider it from a moral standpoint. The death of moral principles and belief is the greater to be feared. Man, he said, should aim to improve and bring h.mseif to a hischer intellectual and spiritual plane. This is the best means to prolong life and avoid death.

DR. PARKHURST AND A STATE SENATOR.

HE USES A CONVERSATION WITH AN UNNAMED LEGISLATOR IN A SERMON ON "SELF."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached on "Self" yesterday morning in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church and told of an experience he and with a certain State Senator while they were both on their way to Albany last week. He held up the unnamed Senator as an example of self-in-

terest and legislative corruption "One can always," said Dr. Parkhurst, "fail into possible uses in medicine are manifold, and for an unhealthy condition of mind by constantly examining self. Physicians advise their patients not shall eventually be able to apply the use of this to study their symptoms too closely. So with our ing our progress we will make no progress. Whether or not we spend much time in thought of the ideal and perfect we must have a pretty good idea of what the ideal and perfect is."

Dr. Parkhurst then went on to prove that, while tem, such as the constitution of tumors, or which | too much study of self was bad, some study of self was necessary to the full appreciation of one's duty

and obligations. "I have been giving considerable thought to this subject of self," said Dr. Parkhurst, "and to show

REPORTS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

ANNUAL FIGURES FROM THE BOOKS OF FOUR BROOKLYN INSTITUTIONS.

Albany, Feb. 9.-The annual report of the Williamsburg Savings Bank of Brooklyn

Shows:

Resources—Bonds and mortgages, \$14,165,135; stock investments (market value), \$17,825,009; banking-house and lot test mated value), \$250,000; other real estate testimated value), \$44,203; cash on hand and on deposit, \$2,277,604; other assets, \$572,827; total, \$24,885,327; kital, \$18,88,327; kital, \$18,88,327; kital, \$24,885,213; kecepits—Cash on hand and on deposit, \$3,202,000; from test on loans, \$4,203,203; \$1,203,103; \$1,20

The annual report of the Dime Savings Bank of

The annual report of the Germania Savings 5:30c of Brooklyn shows:

Resources—Bonds and mortgages, \$1,505.40; stock investments (market value), \$1,121.021, amount loaned on stocks, \$50,000; banking-house and lot testimated value), \$245,000; other real estate (estimated value), \$2,505, cash on hand and on deposit, \$114.50; other assets, \$25,170; total, \$2,574.607. Liabilities—Amount due depositors, \$2,759.433; surplus, \$211.174; total, \$2,574.607.

Receipts—Cash on hand and on deposit January 1, 1855, \$11.509; from deposits, not including interest, credited, \$65,604; from interest on loans, deposits and investments, \$121.500, from rents of real estate, \$13,502; from mortgages, \$71.000; from redemption of stocks, \$110.805; from stocks \$304, \$27,500, from loans repaid, \$76,000; other receipts, \$3; total, \$1,581.514. Payments—To depositors, including interest, \$35,582, for loans on stocks and other securities, \$112.000; for stocks and bonds purchased (cost), \$356,593, for salaries, \$5,583; for other expenses of the bank, \$19,530, for interest (other than interest payments to depositors), \$4,082; other payments, \$8,84; cash on hand and on deposit (December 3), 1955, \$114.650; total, \$1,581,521; number of open accounts, January 1, 1856, \$422 amount withdrawn during the year, \$85,554; around reposited for annual report of the German Savings Bank of the annual report of the German Savings Bank

The annual report of the German Savings Bank of Repolityn shows:

of Brooklyn shows:

The annual report of the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn shows:

Resources—Bonds and mortgages, \$1,501,355; stock investments (market value), \$1,501,341 amount loaned on stocks, \$50,000; banking-house and lot testimated value), \$0,600; cash on hand and on deposit, \$12,845; other assets, \$19,345; total, \$2,895,512 L5abilities—Amount due depositors, \$1,544,955; surplus, \$212,815; other liabilities, \$27,552; total, \$3,886,512 Receipts—Cash on hand and on deposit, January 1, 1886, \$22,641; from depositors, not including interest credited, \$1,535,561; from interest on loans, deposits and fivestments, \$150,288; from rents of real estate, \$2,288; from mortgages, \$110,650; from rents of real estate, \$2,288; from mortgages, \$110,650; from rents of real estate, \$2,288; from mortgages, \$10,650; from son honds and mortgages, \$193,250; for loans on honds and mortgages, \$193,250; for loans on bonds and mortgages, \$193,250; for loans on stocks and other securities, \$200,000; for stocks and bonds purchased (cost), \$330,561; for sularies, \$12,652; for other than interest payments to depositors, \$3,194; cash on hand and on deposit Occember 21, 1855, \$278,551; total, \$2,42,066; number of open accounts, January 1, 1895, \$14,411; amount deposited during the year, \$1,634,547; amount withdrawn during the year, \$1,634,547; amount withdrawn during the year, \$1,889,330; average amount of each account January 1, 1895, \$245,68.

DRINK CARRIED HIM DOWN.

OUS PROMINENT PEOPLE ARRAIGNED FOR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Michael F. Martin, a young man who says that he has at different times been employed by wealthy residents of Fifth-ave, as a waiter, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday on a charge of attempted suicide. He was found on February 1 with a deep cut in his throat at the Palma Lodging

ouse, No. 92 Bowery. "Your Honor," said Martin to Magistrate Cornell, "I am a waiter. I was employed for a long time at Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin's house, and at another time by Cornelius Vanderbilt. I have worked for several families in Fifth-ave. I lost one place after another, however, on account of drink. I tried to reform two or three times, but couldn't.

"Two weeks ago I visited my parents in New-port. They reproached me for my bad habits, and we quarrelled. I came back to New-York and began drinking heavily again. I do not remember what happened after this."

Magistrate Cornell said that he would have a fur-

Magistrate Cornell said that he would have a fur-ther examination into the case to-morrow before passing sentence.

MERCANTILE FIRMS COMMENDED. Delegates Robert Winston and John J. Pallas. committee appointed by the Central Labor Union to investigate the treatment of the women and girl employes of the large mercantile houses in this city, man their final report yesterday. They said they had visited fourteen of the largest drygoods stores and found that the employes were satisfied with the treatment they received. The satisfied with the treatment they received. The committee also found that the conitary conditions of the majority of the stores were good. They were better in some probably than in others, but this was due to the fact that some of the buildings were old. The committee talked with some of the employes and the latter said they had no complaints to make. The Central Labor Union, after listening to the reading of the report, indersed it. The Union has also indersed the Mercantile Employment bill, which is now before the Legislature.

SERVICES IN THE VOLUNTEER FIRE-MEN'S ROOMS.

CROWDS ON THE STREETS THROUGH WHICH THE FUNERAL PROCESSION PASSED-MANY FIRE-

The funeral of Harry Howard, who for many years was the Chief of the Volunteer Fire Department of this city, was held yesterday afternoon in Volunteer Firemen's Association, 131 West Fourteenth-st. The streets through which the funeral passed were crowded with sightseers and friends. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. H. Logie, of St. Luke's Chapel, Trinity parish. Miss Annie T. Healy, who is called "The Daughter of the Veterans," sang "There is a Green Hill Far Away" and "Be Thou With Me." After the services the procession moved along Fourteenth-st., down the Bowery to the Brooklyn Bridge. A platoon of police under Roundsman Cagney, of the Tenderloin Precinct, led, being followed by Chief Aid James W. Wenman and his tagious. assistants, Robert B. Mooney, president of the Exempt Firemen, Richard Cullen, president of the Volunteer Firemen, and George W. Anderson, president of the Veteran Firemen. The organization president of the Veteran Firemen. tions in line were: Exempt Firemen's Association, Volunteer Firemen's Association, Volunteer Fire-men's Association, of Brooklyn: Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, of Brooklyn; Exempt Firemen's Association, of Brooklyn; Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company, of Portchester; Columbia Hose Company, of Unionport; Volunteer Exempt and Veteran Firemen's Sons, Veteran Fire-

Exempt and Veteran Firemen's Sons, Veteran Firemen's Association and Hoboken Ladder Company. Representatives of firemen's organizations from Troy, Newburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Watertown and Niagara Falls were also in line.

The pullbearers were selected from three associations of which Harry Howard was an active member. They were Lawrence Dalton, Joseph J. Morgan, M. J. Fugerty and David Graham, of the Exempt Firemen, Michael Buckley, John Quigg, John Nichols and John J. Maloney, of the Volunteer Firemen, and Samuel Yates, Abraham Salight, E. M. Sweeny and John Muligan, of the Veteran Firemen. Among those of the services were Alderman Eugene Ward, of old Hope Hose, of Philadelphia. Chief John Van Mater, of Atlantic Highlands; Recorder McDonough, of Hoboken; ex-Assistant Chief Engineer P. Y. Everett, of the New York Fire Department; Chief Thomas Doyle, of Brooklyn; ex-Chief John D. Kinners, of New-York; ex-Chief Elisha Kingsland, ef New-York City, and Chief William Able, of Fhiladelphia.

When the escort reached the Bridge they formed two lines, through which the hearts and carriages passed. The body was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

FOUND DEAD IN A DEY-ST. BASEMENT. A BOTTLE OF LAUDANUM FOUND IN THE MAN'S

POCKET LEADS THE POLICE TO BELIEVE IT IS A CASE OF SUICIDE.

Herman Theuer, stepson of Otto Meuhlinbrink, of Thirteenth-st. and Third-ave., College Poin Long Island, was found dead at the bottom of a flight of stairs leading to the basement of No. 6 Dey-st., at 12.40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, A copy of "The Cigarmakers' Journal" was found in minds of the police that it was a of suitcide
man's mother called at the Church-st. police
n yesterday afternoon. She said that she saw
on last on Friday night. There is no apt, reason why the man should have kined

HE MISSED THE CROKER DINNER.

ONE OF THE BRAVES GETS INTO THE WRONG HOTEL AND INSISTS UPON SEEING

"SINATOR" SULLIVAN It was about 9 o'cock Saturday night, while the dinner for Mr. Croker, at the Savoy, was in full swing, that a blustering citizen entered the storm-door of the Hotel Brunswick. He was evidently de his way to the desk, and after a good deal of umbling extracted a card. He threw it over to the of a drum:

The clerk replied that the Senator was not in the house. The stranger, who looked the Tammanvite

"Yer a d-d har. He's up there with Croker an" The man at the desk answered gently

The man at the desk answered gently: "The Croker dinner, which you are evidently looking for, is up at the Savoy. The Tammany brave blinked and said in a dazed way, "Where th' 'ell's that?" The manager, Mr. Sweit, who had been attracted by the stranger's choice English, came up in time to hear the latter part of the conversation and said: The Savoy' Oh! The Savoy is up at Fifty-mitthest." stranger stared stupidly at him, and then what avenua?"

"An' what avenue?"
"Fifth-ave," replied Mr. Swett.
"Kin I walk it?" asked the gentleman from Fourteenth-st.

Mr. Swett watched him swaying uncertainly before the desk and then replied: "I have my

entis."

After some persuasion the Tammany statesmar as prevailed upon to start for the Savoy, but upon quiry it was found that he never arrived there.

MRS. BOOTH EXPLAINS.

THE POSITION OF HERSELF AND HER HUSBAND REGARDING THE CARNEGIE HALL MEETING.

It seems that the recent meeting held in Carnegle Hall to protest against the removal of Commander Hall to protest against the removal of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth from the leadership of the Salvaton Army in this country has been the cause of some little strife in the ranks of the organization. It is well known that various mem-bers of the army are working quietly, though earnestly, to prevent the departure of the com-mander and his wife, while others intend to accept the orders of the general without comment. The former declare that the latter have gone to the ex-treme of using the names of Commander and Mrs. treme of using the names of Commander and Mrs. Booth in circular letters without authority, and have drawn attention to a letter sent out by Staff Capain Edith E Marshall. This communication implies that the commander and his wife were deeply grieved that the Carnegie Hall meeting was held, and declares that no good can come of such meetings and that the holding of any further meetings would be deprecated by Commander and Mrs.

One of these letters fell into the possession of Mrs. Booth, who has in consequence written a letter, which is in part as follows:

"It was well known by the public press, as also by the committee of the recent meeting in Carnegle Hall, that the commander and I had absolutely nothing to do with it, and that had we known it in time we should have stopped the meeting. Hence I considered the wisest course for us to take was to have nothing to do with the matter. We knew it was not an auxiliary affair, very few of them taking an active part in the matter. The was unaware of the fact that the staff captain had sent you a circular letter on the subject. I think this was wholly unaccessary, as I feel sure my former letter to you had shown you exactly our attitude. After my letter I had no fear that auxiliaries would hold meetings of protest in any part of the country.

"After hearing of the arranged meeting I communicated with the committee, and was promised that the meeting should take, not the form of a protest, but one of commendation to the army's work, with a mere expression of opinion to the general regarding their feelings."

Neither Mrs. Booth nor Miss Marshall could be seen yesteriday. One of these letters fell into the possession of

MOUNT SINAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION. The members of the Mount Sinai Hospital Association held their annual meeting yesterday. dent Hyman Blum presided, and read the report of the directors. This showed, among other things, that in the year 1,468 operations had been performed by the hospital surgeons, 3,211 patients had been treated in the hospital, and 98,208 patients had received attendance in the dispensary. In the course ceived attendance in the dispensary. In the course of the year the following legacies and bequests were received: Moses Heidelbach, \$500; Sigmund Lorsch, \$500; David Hirschman, \$200; Manuel Schwartz, \$50; David Moss, \$100; Miss Phoebe Barnett, \$50; Mrs. Eabette Sink, \$100; Jacob S. Rosen, \$100; R. Reinhard, \$150; Edward D. Hesdra, \$2,500; Philip Turka, \$50; Marks Rinaido, \$1,000; Samuel Markewitz, \$200; Eugene Kelly, \$475; Henry R. Hart, \$23; Joseph Lewis, \$100; total, \$6,3564. Three perpetual beds have been purchased.

The trensurer's report showed receipts of \$150,-500, dishursements of \$137,603, and balance of \$12,917 on November 39, 1835.

The following officers were unanimously re-elected: Hyman Blum, president; Isaac Wallach, vice-president; E. Oslei, trensurer; Marcus M. Marks, secretary; Mayer Lehman, Max Nathan, George Blamenthal, Henry F. Veith and Herman Mendel, directors for four years.

HARRY HOWARD'S FUNERAL.

THE WAR FEVER DEPRECATED.

DR. NEWTON WOULD DO AWAY WITH

DR. NEWTON WOULD DO AWAY WITH

SERVICES IN THE VOLUNTEER FIRE
EVERYTHING WHICH FOSTERS THE MILITARY SPIRIT.

"Cause of the Late War Fever" in his morning sermon at All Souls' Church, Sixty-sixth-st, and STRAIN OF NUBSING Madison-ave., yesterday. In part he said:

Now that the excitement has cooled down, it is ncumbent upon all true patriots to consider the singular outburst of war fever which threatened such serious consequences to us a few weeks ago. It is well for us that there were enough men in our great Eastern centres to withstand the war epidemic and to rally the sober second thought of the Nation. Causes were long at work preparing for the wild outburst of war fever in our people. It seems as though not more than one generation can pass without a recrudescence of war fever. For a decade after the Franco-Prussian War France could scarcely bear the name of war. Now the young blood is no longer impressed with the horrors of 1879-71. We must count it a factor in our National life that the Civil War is only a memory to the men who are taking the reins of power into their hands. The example of Europe has been con-Our dispatches from there are mainly against an excess of pairlotism. That is jingoism-patriotism carrying a chip on its shoulder, strutting about with its fist clinched and its revolver drawn. Decatur's famous morte, 'Our country, right or wrong,' is the motte of the jinge. What we need say is, 'Our country when right the right when we are wrong.' We want a pariotism of conscience and not of vanity. Our politicians have fed faise patriotism by deliberate and selfish playing to the galleries. Nothing more criminal or we have seen of late. They took the chances war to curry favor with their constituencies. Ninetenths of the talk was buncombe. "The growth of our Navy has seriously affected

our war feeling. It may be a necessity to have a large navy, but it is none the less a danger. In private life it has been discovered that men could not go about armed with swords and pistols without danger of using them. Nations cannot go armed cap-a-ple without constant danger of fighting one another. Industrial strifes, readiness to resort to violence, have fed the war fever. The larger responsibility for this lies, because of the higher intelligence, with the great employers and corpor. tions, who have been too ready to call upon the militia. The increasing readiness to call the of the times. Consider such an agency as that of the Pinkerton police. We look back with horror to

is being ruled out from our college athletics. When 20,000 or 40,000 people can gather to see the flower of two great colleges in sport as brutal as the modern football, it is no wonder that they crave

stitution of a Christian one who will be spirit of the follower of the Prince of Pea

DR. EATON ON LINCOLN'S LIFE.

THE MORAL GRANDEUR OF THE MARTER PRESI-

At the Church of the Divine Paterntty yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Chartes H. Flaton preached on "The Moral Grandeur of Abraham Lincoln." He took his text from Pealm St. 23, "The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord," and said,

took his text from Psalm 37, 23, "The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord," and said, among other things:

The Roman Catholic Church is about to canonize its first American saint. While some may object to the worship of saints or to the exclusive rule upon which the election of candidates for ecclesiastical honor is made, none can quarrel with the underlying principle upon which saintship rests. A saint is not a perfect being, but one who devotes houself with pure purpose and conspicuous success to the realization of some lefty moral object. If criticism he made it will not be directed against the latge number of saints, but because of the smallness of that number. We would do well to increase the number of saints and saints saints in the hosts that excite our reverence and imitation.

Among this number I would award the palm of saintship to Abraham Lincoin, and set aside one day in the church calendar upon which men and wemen of many generations might recal with admiration and live the exalted service and the moral grandeur of the savior of his country. It has been said that "Abraham Lincoin file a place hitherto unoccupied in the annals of the world." This is in part due to the importance of the events in the midet of which he moved and the magnitude of the results achieved. His Administration quesied a rebellion of \$00,000 of people, set free 4,00,000 of slaves and vindicated the ability of the people to maintain under all contingencies the Government which rests on their will. His legal acumen and logical power, his remarkable grasp and decision in dealing with international difficulties his commonsense view of such questions as the tariff, which he called "only a question of National housekeeping"; the clearness, apiness strength and justice of his public addresses and State papers are all worthy the clearness, apiness strength and justice, of his public addresses and State papers are all worthy the clearness, apiness strength and justice of his public addresses and State papers are all worthy the

the man which made such eminent public service possible.

The great centrel quality of Abraham Lincoln's character was conscience. On February 27, 1850, he said in Cooper Institute: "Neither let us he slandered from our duty by false accusations against us nor frightened by menaces of destruction to the Government, nor dangers to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end do our duty as we understand it. These words are a mirror of his whole life. As rail-splitter, raffsman, soldier, postmaster, lawyer, and at last as President, he "took the position which I consider right." His patience in the examination into the details of every subject was a source of constant wonder. He decided with the utmost caution as to the merits of a case, but when he had once rendered a decision nothing could furnhim aside. Labor, personal danger, misunderstanding and desertion of friends could not swerve him from the strict line of duty. Determination matched conscience. "If this country cannot be saved without this principle tof liberty, I was about to say, I would rather be assussinated on this spot than surrender it," he said in Philadelphia when on the way to assume the Presidency. These words were prophetic.

prophetic.

During the entire war it was the same. When he had decided upon a definite course he held it to the end. Though his face "was the saidest face ever seen"; though no man out of perdition suffered more than he; though he "would willingly change places with the soldier who sleeps on the ground of the Army of the Potomac"; though sometimes he felt he "could bear the burden no longer," coolly, calmly he worked until victory for the Union and right was wen.

THE CITY CLUB'S QUARTERS.

The statement published yesterday concerning the proposed removal of the City Club to new headquarters was denied at the clubhouse, No. 677 Fifth-ave., yesterday. It was the intention to have a meeting of the members of the club to-night in regard to the leasing for a term of years the house No. I the leasing for a term of years the house No. I East Fifty-seventh-st, but inasmuch as Herman Oeirichs has leared it, the project has been given up, and the meeting has been indefinitely postponed. The present quarters were leased in October, 182, the club having been formed in May of the same year. The lease expires in May of this year, and as the clubhouse is too far uptown, and is not motern enough, the members have decided to move. The membership of the club now exceeds six hundred and fifty. The members were willing to suffer the inconvenience of being further uptown if it had been possible to rent the house at Flith-ave, and Flity-

TWO SISTERS INSANE.

Mrs. Clara Faliman, forty-two years old, and her sister Katherine Rochenberg, forty-five years old, have been living, with a brother and Mrs. Failman's daughter, at No. 129 East Eighty-second-st. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning and placed in the insane pavillon. Mrs. Fallman has been ill for some time, and was subject to moods of melancholy until she gradually became insane. Her sister has been in constant attendance upon her, and in consequence her own nerves have been shattered. Saturday night Mrs. Fallman be came violent. She screamed at the top of her voice, and had to be held to her bed. Yesterday morning an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital was called, and with great difficulty the sisters were placed in it and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

AN ART SALE DOWNTOWN.

There is to be an art sale on Thursday and Friday at the Silo Art Galleries, No. 45 Liberty-St., and among the canvases to go under the hammer will be the private collection of a well-known connoisesur, who for the present withholds his name. In this collection are nearly liftly pieces, many of In this collection are nearly lifty pieces, many of them from the brushes of well-known painters. The collection of William Hart is also to be dis-posed of. This is the collection which has re-mained intact for so long at the Hart house, and will doubtless attract many admirers. The list of attractions is closed by three examples by George Inness, and other pictures which were once the property of the Rev. Dr. Henry Ward Rescher. These are now sold by order of Mrs. H. W. Rescher.

MR. BENNETT'S EXPLANATION.

THE PROPRIETOR OF "THE HERALD" ANNOYED AT THE PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF

EVIDENCE IN THE DUNRAVEN CASE. The words of the Investigating Committee appointed to consider Lord Dunrayen's charges against the Defender syndicate in relation to "The New-York Herald's" prematurely publishing some of the text of the evidence taken at the hearings have drawn an explanation from James Gordon letter, which is addressed to E. J. Phelps, the chairman of the committee, and signed by G. G. Howland, the general manager of "The Herald, was in the first instance referred to Commodore M. Brown, and was yesterday posted on the

of the times. Consider such an agency as that of the Pinkerton police. We look back with horror to the Middle Ages, when lared condities were called in to take part in strife between towns and classes. What have we in our nineteenth contury Christian civilization better than that? A body of picked men, trained to the use of the rifle, at the command of any employer, ready to sell their lives for mollars, and to kill workingmen as they would wild beasts? We have had civil war in our midst for years and have not known it.

"Our very sports have fed the war fever. Our most popular sport has become so brutalized that it is being ruled out from our college athictics. When 20,00 or 40,00 people can gather to see the flower. The letter read as follows:

bulletin board of the New-York Yacht Club.

MOVEMENTS OF CHESS PLAYERS.

PLANS FOR THE CABLE MATCH-SIMULTANEOUS PLAY BY HELMS. under date of February 1, gives the

the British Chess Chis to consider the selection of the British team in the forthcoming cable match be-tween the United States and Great Britain. Sir George Newnes was in the chair, and the secre-turies of the leading metropolitan clubs were pres-ent, while the leading provincial clubs had sent in the names of those players they considered fit to be backeded in the team. The honorable secretary of the A Reuter dispatch, published in London, reads as

it may be added that the final games, as played in vesterday, and will therefore not get here be-

The Charkow Chess Club (Russia) has asked Steinitz and Schiffers, the sixth prize-winner at? Hastings to play a match of tweive games at Char-kow for 1,200 rubles, of which 800 are to go to the Moscow and Vienna before re-

Won Lost Players 10 10 Recommend 10 62 Rath 86 De 20 walter

A brilliant exhibition of simultaneous play was given by Herman Helms, of the Brooklyn Chess Club, at the Progressive Club on Saturday evening. Here are the details of the contest: Openings. Petroff Rempther, Hammond, Martin Martin annual

Total score Richas won lo, lost L deew K.
The eighteenth annual tournaments of the New-York State Chess Association will be played on Washington's Eirihelay, February 22, at the United harites Building, in this city. There will be a masters' tournament and a general tourney. RELIGIOUS SERVICES FOR COLLEGIANS,

Alumni of Brown University had charge of the social and religious meeting in the parlors of the Students' Club, No. 129 Lexington-ave., vesterday About 125 students from the various atternoon. About Le students from the various colleges and universities in the city were present by invitation. Among those on the Reception Committee was John D. Rockefeller. The informal reception lasted from 4 until 5 o'clock, when the religious services were begun. Charles L. Colby addressed the students as a business man, and was followed by Charles E. Hughes, of Cornell, who spoke as a college man. Following the exercises an informal tea was served by Mrs. C. S. Wetherbee. In the evening the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce had a special sermon for the collegians at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. OTHE WORLD" A ONE-CENT PAPER NOW

"The New-York World" announced yesterday that, beginning to-day, the price of its week-day morning instead of two as heretofore. It is surmised that "The World" has felt the competition of its one-cent rival, "The Journal," under the new manage-ment. A STATEN ISLAND GIRL DROPS DEAD.

Margaret J. Langton, sixteen years old, the daughter of John Langton, lighthouse-keeper at New-Dorp, Staten Island, dropped dead yesterday New-Dorp, Staten Is-and, dropped dead yesterday at noon in New-Dorp, Miss Langton was return-ing from St. Patrick's Church, Richmond, with her mother, and was stricken with heart disease in the Richmond Road, where they were walking. A doc-tor was secured, but his efforts were unavailing.

TO DISCUSS EXAMINATIONS. A meeting of a Committee of the State Board of

Medical Examiners representing the Medical So-ciety of the State of New-York, will be held on Saturday at 3 p. m. in Parlor F of the F.fth Avenue Hotel, to hear arguments for and against the division of the licersing examination, so that stu-dents may take examinations on certain subjects usually completed earlier in their medical course and not be required to pass examinations in the same subjects at the time of completing their ex-aminations for license. same subjects at the time of completing their examinations for license.

Those who wish to speak on either side should send notice of their intention to Dr. M. J. Lewi, No 78 West Eighty-second-st., that a proper division of time may be made. The committee will also receive and consider written statements from those who find it inconvenient to be present.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Choice pieces now which cannot be duplicated at these prices.

CURING A COLD.

THE SHORTEST AND SUREST WAY BY WHICH IT CAN BE DONE.

"There are a thousand ways of fighting a coid, but only one way to effect a cure."

It was an experienced medical nan who uttered this sage remark not long ago.

"Do you know," he continued, "that there is one way to cure colds and prevent colds that can anways be relied upon? It is a safe and reliable remedy, but I always hesitate to recommend it because it is liable to lead to serious mistakes. I will tell you in confidence, however, that there is it that pure malt whiskey. The only trouble is that it must be absolutely pure. The originary whiskey you get in saloons or barrooms will not do. That is where most people get a wrong idea. They think that whiskey is whiskey, and that it is all the same. They forget that there is hardly a whiskey free from adulteration. To do any good, whiskey must be thoroughly pure, and it is only such a whiskey that I would ever recommend." "There are a thousand ways of fighting a cold,

and it is only such a whiskey that I would ever recommend."

The opinion above given is interesting, but is not new. Every experienced physician knows that pure malt whiskey is nature's great remedy for stimulating the vital forces and building up the health. But such a whiskey is not to be found everywhere. There is, in fact, only one that has been proved to be medicinally pure and free from adulteration. This whiskey is Duffy's pure malt, which is universelly recognized as a wonderful health-giver and restorative. Nothing has ever compared with it for toring up the digestive organs, creating a healthy appetite, stirring up the blood and giving renewed vigor to every part of the body. It will not only keep off colds, grip and pneumonia, but it will cure them. Every person who takes it can go through the severest winter without any fear of chills or pneumonia.

THE LITERARY WOMAN.

A LECTURE AT CARNEGIE HALL BEFORE THE ETHICAL CULTURE SOCIETY.

At Carnegie Music Hall yesterday M. M. Mangasarian delivered a discourse on "The Literary Woman" before the Society for Ethical Culture, large audience being present. Woman had found & place in the world of letters, he said, because she place in the word of the which tradition had confined her too narrow, and because woman was becoming influential in this realm her influence in it was an interesting study. Mr. Mangasarian held that it was right for woman to enter upon a literary career, for there was no reason why she should not do anything that she could do well. He said that he did not agree with Montaignes daughter when she said that there was a certain incongruity about the entrance of a woman into literature. The Statel, George Sand, Edud, Bronte, Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Browning and Harriet Beecher Stowe, he said, "have given the most practical answer to all objections by stepping forward and taking possession of the kingdom of etters. Woman brings to literature elements that not only chasten it, but preserve it. Sentiment in its nobler sense is woman's contribution to literature. "Woman also gives to literature a rapidity of movement. In the mental processes of her mind she is swifter than man. Man arranges a series of facts that leaf to a sweeping condition. Woman reasons more by deduction. She invately grasps the truth." had found the sphere to which tradition had con-

told on the nerves of woman more than on those of man.

"The author, to a certain extent, belongs to the world," said the speaker, "and for this reason so many literary men find themselves married unhappily. Anything that introduces the world between husband and wife is an infidelity of love, tween husband and wife is an infidelity of love, so co-elucation, the working of men and women side by side in the shope and factories, should be closely guarded, lest there be a death of sentiment and romance, and I dread the day when this comes, when woman shall have become the copy and echo of man. Woman should be in no occupation which defeminizes her, for the world her is women. When woman shall know her power, there will be fewer shipwise and degenerates in the world. Let her remember that the masculine is not better than the feminine, and that noise is not greater than quiet. The world will find its regeneration in the sister and the mother."

GUESTS AT LEADING HOTELS. Business was dull at the hotels yesterday, but

not more than is usual on Sundays. C. R. Leidy, St. Louis. ALBEMARLE M. Morry & wife, Albany, J. H. Swinarton, Chlongo, G. McNeir & wife, Yonkers, P. Bartlett, New York, BOLLAND. BROADWAY CENTRAL. Peinberg, Peorla, III.
Rollinger, Derrait,
W. Smith, Boston,
R. Gibson, St. Louis,
Largon, Smith, Boston, Dibson, St. Louis, on, Cornwall, Tuddenham, Mon-

IMPERIAL. nnetty, Oxford. Miles City. f. R. King. Miles City. Mont. J. E. Miller, Springfield.

Clark & wife, Phila- W. ing to this country.

Iman newspapers confirm the story sent by The inc's special correspondent from St. Peterstina's special correspondent from St. Peterstina's Respondent Cleretand.

It is the story sent by The detphia. H. J. Parks. Detroit. It is the special correspondent from St. Peterstina W. S. Melevel, Washington.

Miss E. Stewart Cleveland.
W. S. McLeed, Wassington
A. H. Davison, Athens, Ga.
G. W. McArnott, Des
Moines, Lowa.
J. Savago, Georgetown,
S. C.
J. Epstein, Baltimore,
E. C. Goodale, Cambridge,
Mass.
W. M. Wachter, Detroit,
W. H. Wachter, Detroit,
M. F. Marrin, Click.

ST. JAMES. BRUNSWICK. H. Yates & wife, Mon-real,
S. James, Yekohama,
T. Drake, Yokohama,
H. Ames, Detroit,
W. Wild, Liverpool,
J. Moore & wife, Hack-massek,
W. R. Loomis & wife, Bal-massek,
W. R. Loomis & wife, Bal-

ensack
Miss A. Moore, Hackensack
J. Allen, London, Ens.

FISTH AVENUE.

C. R. Gardon, San Franscircus hagton.
A. V. Bryan, Elmira.
G. M. Stark, Sakinaw.
F. T. Dubels, Hubbs.
Mrs. S. Ferry, Washington,
R. H. Johnson, Columbers.
P. J. Brennan, Washington,
J. H. Sheenan & wife, J. S. Graves & wife, Pittsburg.

J. H. Sheenan & wife, burg, burg.
Uties.
Miss C. Sheenan, Uties.
W. F. Kitt, Toron, A. T.
W. H. Darrat, Detroit. GHEEV D. Ogelyv, Montreal, S. S. Huntley, Vellowstone J. S. Passett, Elizabeth A. Lerrantz, Paris.

A. F. West, Princeton, t.n. N. Y. E. S. R. Sequin, Indianapo, J. E. Downs & wife, Chi-His. J. Erickson, Boston, E. A. MacDowell & wife,

HOFFMAN.
M. J. Ryan, St. Louis,
C. I. Mass. Cheinnad,
W. Williams & wife, Nash,
ville,
H. Mills, Chicago,
C. de R. Bermet, Colorado,
Springs,
H. J. Keller, Muncie, Ind.
Kan. Springs. H. J. Keller, Muncie, Ind.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET. While there were no striking developments in the petro

leum regions the last week, the indications point to an increase in production. A continuance of mild weather will promote prospecting and tend to expand the output.

| Dec. 31, 18 sa follows:
| Dec. 31, Jan. 31, |
Wells completed.	1893, 1894, Changes,		
Daily average new production, bbls.7124	7.396, Inc. 12		
Daily average per well.	16	17	Inc. 1
Dry holes	121	145	Inc. 1
Wells drilling	717	619	Let. 18
Rigs up and building	476	(44	Dec. 81
Table	Table	18	
Tab	Total bbis, Daily av gc. Feb. 95.	Receipts	374,835

*Excess delivertes. Refined petroleum closed at 7.00 cents per gallon in New-York in barrels and 5.10 cents in bulk, Philadelphia prices being on a basis of 5 points lower. Foreign quotations were: London, 55,870d per Imperial gallon, Antwerp, 17 frams per 100 kilos, Bramen, 6.05 marks per 50 kilos.

European Advertisements

EUROPEANS AND TRAVELLERS will find the London office of The Tribune, 75, Fleet Street, E. C., a convenient place to leave their advertisements

HOTEL DE LILLE ET D'ALBON,

223, Rue St. Honore, Paris,

Between the Tuilerius Gardens, Place Vendome
and New Opera. Advantageous arrangements for
families. Beautiful Hall, Large Drawing Rooms,
Electric Light, &c. Telegrams, "Lillablon."

Paris.

HENRY ABADIE.